

In the claims

1.(Original)

2.(Original)

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8.(Currently Amended) A disc brake having an anchor fixed to a housing, said anchor having first and second rails that align first and second friction members with a rotor, said first and second friction members on being respectively moved into engagement with first and second radial surfaces on said rotor developing a brake force that is communicated into said anchor to opposes the rotation of said rotor to effect a brake application, said rotor being characterized by having a thickness that may vary between corresponding arcuate positions on said first and second radial surfaces with respect to an axis of rotation; and in that said first friction member has a first carrier with a first projection on a first end and a second projection on a second end, said first projection on said first carrier of said first friction member being located in said first rail and said second projection thereof being located in said second rail to align said first friction member in a first plane substantially parallel with said first radial surface on said rotor; and in that said second friction member has a second carrier with a first projection on a first end and a second projection on a second end, said first projection on said second carrier being located in said second rail and said second projection thereof being located in said first rail to align said second friction member in a second plane substantially parallel with said second radial surface of said rotor; and in that said first projection on said first carrier is pushed into engagement with a first abutment surface on said first rail and in that first projection on said second carrier projection is pulled into engagement with a second abutment surface on said second rail and as a result said second projection on said first carrier member and said second projection on said second carrier may sequentially pivot whenever said first and second friction members encounter thickness variations in said rotor such that the introduction of stress forces on the first projections at the respective points of engagement with the abutment surfaces is prevented.

9.(Original)

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10.(Original)

11.(Original)